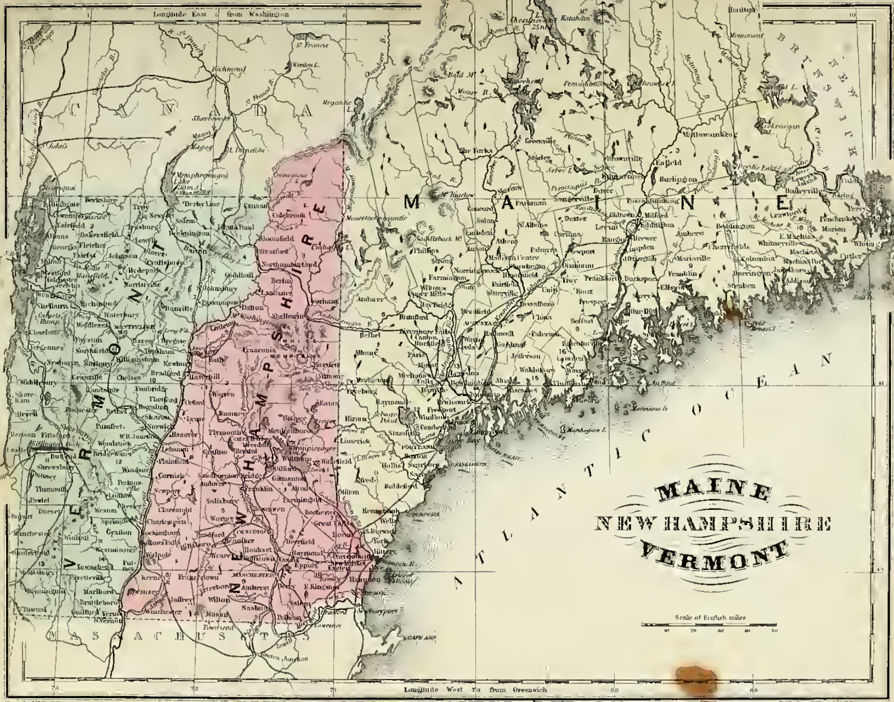
MAINE
NEW HAMPSHIRE
VERMONT
Longitude East from Washington
Longitude West 70 from Greenwich
CANADA
NEW BRUNSWICK
NEW YORK
MASSACHUSETTS
ATLANTIC OCEAN
BAY OF FUNDY
Scale of English miles

THE UNITED STATES.

SECTION II.

What great river drains the country between the Alleghany and the Rocky Mountains?

What name is given to this part of the United States? *Ans. The Valley of the Mississippi.*

What is the extent of country drained by the Mississippi and its branches? *Ans. More than one million of square miles.*

Name the peninsulas in the United States.

What capes on the Atlantic coast? on the Pacific?

Which is the most southern cape of the United States?

What islands off the S. coast of Florida? the S. E. coast of Massachusetts? the S. W. coast of California?

Which is the largest island belonging to the United States? What island in Lake Superior?

Through what rivers, lakes, and gulf, must the waters of Lake Superior pass, on their way to the Atlantic?

What is the Gulf Stream? *Ans. A current from the Gulf of Mexico, running N. E. through the Atlantic.*

What peculiarity in the water of the Gulf Stream? *Ans. The water is much warmer than the other parts of the ocean near it.*

What bays and sounds on the E. coast?

Which is the largest bay belonging to the United States? What bay on the W. coast of California?

What bays open into the Gulf of Mexico? What strait separates Vancouver's Island from Washington Territory? into what sound does it lead?

Which is the largest tributary the Mississippi receives from the E.? the largest thence from the W.?

What is the length of the Mississippi River? *Ans.* 3,160 *miles.* Of the Missouri? *Ans. From its source to the Mississippi,* 3,100 *miles; from its source to the Gulf of Mexico,* 4,350 *miles.*

What large branch of the Missouri in Nebraska?

In what mountains does the Missouri rise?

What river between Minnesota and Dakota?

Which are the largest two rivers that flow into the Gulf of Mexico? the largest two rivers W. of the Rocky Mountains? the chief branches of the Columbia?

Into what do the rivers E. of the Alleghany Mountains discharge their waters? the rivers W. of the Rocky Mountains? nearly all the rivers between the Alleghany and the Rocky Mountains?

What is the general direction of the rivers of the Atlantic States? Why? *Ans. Because the surface of that part of the United States slopes from the Alleghany Mountains to the Atlantic.*

Why do most of the rivers between the Alleghany and the Rocky Mountains flow toward the Mississippi? *Ans. Because the surface slopes from both these mountain chains to the Mississippi.*

Why do the rivers W. of the Rocky Mountains flow toward the Pacific?

SECTION III.

Which is the largest lake wholly in the United States? What lakes on the N. boundary?

What lake is the source of the Mississippi?

What parallel of latitude forms part of the N. boundary of the United States?

Through what divisions does the parallel of 42° N. latitude pass? What divisions are separated by it? by the parallel of 37° N. latitude?

Through what States does the meridian of Washington pass? the parallel of 34° N. Latitude?

What States have neither sea coast nor lake coast?

What States have more than one capital?

What cities on or near the parallel of 40° N. latitude?

Which is the largest city in the United States?

What large city in the S. E. part of Pennsylvania? on Long Island? in the E. part of Maryland? of Massachusetts? near the mouth of the Mississippi? in the S. part of Ohio? on the Mississippi, near the Missouri? on the S. W. shore of Lake Michigan? on the E. shore of Lake Erie?

What seaport in the S. E. part of South Carolina? on San Francisco Bay? in the S. W. part of Maine? in the E. part of New Hampshire? in the S. E. part of Virginia? at the mouth of Savannah River? on Mobile Bay? in the N. W. part of Florida? on Galveston Bay? What two in Rhode Island? in Maryland?

Which is the most southern part in the United States?

What capital city on the Potomac? on the Hudson? on the James? on the Scioto? on the Des Moines? on Great Salt Lake? on the Susquehanna? on the Sacramento? on the Delaware? on the Arkansas? on the Genesee? on the Colorado? on the Connecticut? on Long Island Sound? on Puget Sound? near Delaware Bay? on the Cumberland? on the Merrimac? near the Rio Grande? on the Kennebec? on the Kansas? on the Pearl? on the Grand? on the Alabama? on the Kentucky? on the Neuse?

What three on the Missouri? two on the Mississippi?

What is the capital of West Virginia? of Arizona? of Wisconsin? of Nevada? of Vermont? of Colorado? of Illinois? of Idaho? of Florida? of Montana? of South Carolina? of Oregon? of Indiana?

SECTION IV.

For what is New York noted? *Ans. It is the most populous city and the chief emporium in America;—in commerce, surpassed only by London and Liverpool;—extensive manufactures of steam-machinery, ironware, clothing and cabinet furniture;—ship-building and sugar refining;—immense publishing business;—Assay Office;—Columbia College, New York University, New York College;—Astor Library.*

Philadelphia? *Ans. The second city in population;—first in manufactures, which comprise almost every species of iron manufacture, cotton and woolen goods, boots and shoes, chemicals, jewelry, etc.;—ship-building and sugar refining;—the principal coal market in the Union;—United States navy yard and mint; Girard College;—Pennsylvania University.*

Brooklyn? *Ans. The third city in population;—connected with New York City by steam ferries;—great grain dépôt;—spacious docks and warehouses;—United States navy yard.*

Baltimore? *Ans. The fourth city in population, among the first in commerce;—great market for flour, grain, tobacco and oysters;—numerous flour mills;—manufactures of locomotives, etc.;—ship-building;—splendid monuments.*

Boston? *Ans. The fifth city in population, the second in commerce;—extensive manufactures;—ship-building;—numerous literary, scientific and educational institutions.*

New Orleans? *Ans. The commercial emporium of the South;—the greatest cotton market in the world;—the principal sugar market in the Union;—United States branch mint.*

Cincinnati? *Ans. The most populous city of the West;—commercial center of the Ohio Valley;—great pork market;—extensive manufactures;—large quantities of wine made from the Catawba grape;—Cincinnati College.*

St. Louis? *Ans. The commercial center of the Mississippi Valley;—immense river trade;—extensive flouring business, and manufactures of iron, chemicals, oils, etc.;—vicinity of rich mineral region;—University of St. Louis.*

Chicago? *Ans. Unparalleled growth;—greatest interior grain market in the world;—largest lumber market and beef and pork-packing point in the United States;—University of Chicago.*

San Francisco? *Ans. The commercial metropolis of Western North America;—the best harbor on the Pacific Coast;—immense exportation of gold and flour;—State Normal School;—United States branch mint.*

Washington? *Ans. The national capital;—contains many elegant public buildings, among which is the Capitol, one of the finest edifices in the world;—Smithsonian Institute and National Observatory;—the principal navy yard and arsenal of the United States are located here.*

THE UNITED STATES are noted as being the most populous country on the Western Continent, and the most powerful Republic in the world.

There is a great variety of climate; the northern part being subject to extremes of heat and cold, while, in the south, it is very hot. On the Atlantic coast, south of New Jersey, the summers are hot and unhealthful.

The Alleghany Mountains, in the east, run nearly parallel with the Atlantic coast, in separate ridges, with a breadth of 60 to 120 miles, and at a distance from the coast of 80 to 250 miles.

The Rocky Mountains, in the west, run nearly parallel with the Pacific coast, at an average distance from it of 600 miles.

These mountain chains divide the country into three great regions: 1st. The Atlantic region, extending from the Atlantic to the Alleghany Mountains; 2d. The Pacific region, extending from the Pacific to the Rocky Mountains; and 3d. The great Valley of the Mississippi, lying between these mountains and constituting two-thirds of the territory of the United States.

The diversity of soil is very great. The agricultural capabilities of the great Mississippi Valley are unsurpassed; except in the extreme west, where a barren tract extends along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, from Nebraska River to the Rio Grande. This section is sometimes called the "Great American Desert."

Sterility is also the characteristic of most of the elevated region W. of the Rocky Mountains. In this part is the Fremont or Great Basin, an elevated, barren plain, whose waters have no communication with the Ocean.

The valleys W. of the Cascade Range and the Sierra Nevada are, like the Mississippi Valley, remarkable for their fertility.

In the Atlantic region, the valleys and foot-hills of the Alleghanies are mostly productive, but the soil of New England generally and of Eastern New York, is better adapted to grazing than to tillage.

Further south, the Atlantic is coasted by a belt of land about 60 miles wide, which, when uncultivated, is covered with pine and cedar. This section, naturally unproductive, is easily improved.

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